

THE
TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF
LONDON
FOR THE YEAR 1892.

- I. *New species of Heterocera from the Khasia Hills.*
Part II. By Colonel CHARLES SWINHOE, F.L.S.,
F.Z.S., &c.

[Read July 1st, 1891.]

PLATE I.

EUPITHECIA, *Curt., Lep.*

39. *Eupithecia filicata*, n. sp.

♂. Palpi, head, and body yellowish flesh-colour; abdomen with a greenish grey tuft of hairs at the base. Wings of a dark greenish grey. Fore wings yellowish flesh-colour at the base, a double broad blackish band in the centre, the outer margin dentated, the central tooth large and prominent; three dark greenish patches in a transverse row in the disk, on costa, centre, and hinder margin, traversed by a whitish sinuous indistinct line; marginal border of same colour as the patches; a blackish mark on costa at the base, with indications of a basal band; some whitish marks on costa towards apex. Hind wings with the basal half pale, and tinged with ochreous flesh-colour; a thick mass of hairs on the submedian and internal veins, partly yellowish, and

terminating in greyish black tufts; cilia of both wings with a faint whitish base and whitish ends. Under side pale greyish; fore wings with a blackish spot at end of cell, and crossed by central, discal, submarginal, and marginal blackish bands; the central band angled outwardly and continued in a similar form across the hind wings; fore wings with a large oblong space near the hinder margin, edged with black on the upper portion; body flesh-colour, legs whitish, fore tarsi with broad brown bands. Expanse of wings, 1 in.

Three specimens.

Allied to nothing I know of. A pretty insect with a peculiar greenish gloss.

40. *Eupithecia rigida*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 6).

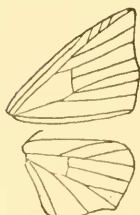
♂. Antennæ, palpi, head, body, and fore wings of a uniform dark brown pink colour; abdomen with a whitish dorsal line. Fore wings with ante-medial and discal very fine white sinuous transverse lines with white points, the first rather near the base, the second terminating on the costa in a small white patch; a submarginal indistinct sinuous line of white points, with a white spot near the hinder angle. Hind wings paler, with a discal whitish band, most distinct hindwards, and with some white marks at the anal angle; marginal line of both wings brown, with white points, and an interlined pale pinkish cilia. Under side pale greyish brown; costa pinkish up to the white spot, ending the outer band; the white spot near hinder angle distinct, and the other bands faintly visible. Expanse of wings, $\frac{8}{10}$ in.

Two specimens.

Allied to nothing I know of.

ANTHYRIA, *Warren MS.*, gen. nov.

Type. *A. grataria*, Walker (*Hyria*), xxii., p. 663.



♂ ♀. Antennæ heavily bipectinated in the male, simple in the female; palpi slight and upturned. Fore wing with the outer margin slightly angled at second median veinlet, the five subcostals stalked together, the fifth being emitted nearest the angle of cell, the first, second, and third at intervals before the apex; upper disco-cellular from the upper radial, lower from the middle of disco-cellular; second and third median from end of cell, first from before the end. Hind wing

slightly angled at the second median veinlet, costal vein anastomosing with subcostal to near end of cell, the two subcostals stalked, radial from middle of disco-cellular, second and third medians stalked, the first from before the angle.

41. *Anthyria iole*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 7).

♂. Ochreous; so densely irrorated with dark reddish brown atoms as to make the body and fore wings look of a dark reddish brown colour; abdomen with yellow segmental thin bands. Wings crossed by yellow lines, which are formed by the absence of irrorations; hind wings with the irrorations thick at the base and outer marginal portions. Fore wings with a straight inner line, inclining rather inwards from the hinder margin, a largish indistinct blackish spot at the end of the cell; a discal line, which runs from the costal third to the outer margin below the middle, then inwards to an angle, and then to the hinder margin near the hinder angle; submarginal and marginal lines in both wings close together, the former running inwards between the veins, forming large reddish brown marginal spots, the latter running in a little on the veins. Hind wings with a subbasal outwardly angled line and a discal line from abdominal margin at its outer third to outer margin below the middle, then up to costa near apex; nearly the whole space between these lines semidiaphanous, with a faintly marked spotted central band running through it; cilia of both wings pale yellow, with reddish brown patches. Under side with the portions of the wings that are irrorated above of a dull deep pink, an outer marginal band pale yellow, and the other more or less showing of that colour; body and legs pale yellowish, legs pink above. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{1}{10}$ in.

One example.

Allied to *A. grataria*, Guen., but very differently marked.

GONANTICLEA, gen. nov.

Type. *G. aversa*, mihi.

♂. Antennæ simple; palpi long, slender, and porrect. Fore wing highly excised below the apex, which is blunt; the first subcostal arises before the end of the cell, and gives off the second to anastomose with the third, fourth, and fifth; upper radial from end of cell, lower from middle of disco-cellulars; second and third medians from lower angle of cell, the first median from before the angle. Hind wing angled at the second median veinlet, the costal vein anasto-



GONANTICLEA.

moses with the subcostal to near end of cell, the subcostals stalked, the disco-cellulars angled, and giving off the radial from the angle, second and third medians from lower angle of cell, the first median from before the angle.

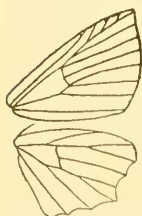
42. *Gonanticlea aversa*, n. sp.

♂. Pale pinkish brown. Fore wings irrorated with brown, and with brown bands; a broad band at the base, outwardly edged with whitish; a narrow band before the middle, upright, with its lower end nearly touching the basal band; a discal band, dark only towards the costa, limited on its outer side by a whitish line with blackish outer edge, which is elbowed outwardly below the costa, is somewhat sinuous, and curves inwardly below to the hinder margin; beyond this line, and rather close to it, is a discal sinuous and semidentated black line, which in some parts is double, a black mark at apex of wing, a brown marginal line, and an interlined cilia. Hind wings uniform pinkish brown, with a brown marginal line and an interlined cilia. Under side pinkish grey, striated with brown; the lower portion of fore wings and outer portion of hind wings suffused with brown. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{2}{10}$ in.

Twenty-nine specimens.

POLYNESIA, *Warren MS.*, gen. nov.

Type. *P. sunandeva*, Walker (*Pomasia*), xxii., p. 657.



POLYNESIA.

♂ ♀. Antennæ of the male almost simple, palpi short and porrect. Fore wing pointed at apex, the five subcostals stalked together, the fifth being emitted nearest end of cell, the others at intervals before the apex; upper radial from the upper angle of cell, lower radial from the middle of disco-cellulars; the second and third medians from the angle of the cell, the first from before the angle. Hind wing somewhat triangular, the outer margin lunulate, and angled at the lower subcostal and second median, the costal anastomosing with the subcostal to near end of cell, the two subcostals stalked, the radial from the middle of disco-cellulars, the second and third median stalked, the first median from before the angle. Hind tibiae with two pairs of spurs in both sexes.

43. *Polynesia truncapex*, n. sp.

♂. Yellow; thorax marked with chocolate-brown; abdomen banded with the same colour. Fore wings with the apex just as if it were cut off and convex. Both wings spotted with chocolate-brown, thickest on costa, where there is a dark ochreous tinge; smaller spots covering both wings in a fairly uniform manner in a number of irregular transverse rows; a spot or patch larger than the others in the middle of the truncated apex, one near the outer margin at its middle in the fore wings, and one on the centre of abdominal margin of hind wings. Under side whitish, with some of the spots on the outer margin showing through. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{1}{10}$ — $1\frac{3}{10}$ in.

Fourteen specimens.

Differs from the typical form, in the male having the apex of fore wing cut off, and the third and fourth subcostals bent downwards at the distortion; the first subcostal also arises separately, quickly to anastomose with the others, and the fifth subcostal is emitted near the angle of the cell, the disco-cellulars being also more oblique; the hind leg is weak and smaller than the others, and the tibiae are without spurs.



T. TRUNCAPEX.

GEOMETRIDÆ.

CENOSPILA, Warren MS., gen. nov.

Type. *C. flavifusata*, Walker (*Thalera*), xxii., p. 596.

♂ ♀. Antennæ bipectinated in the male, simple in the female; palpi porrect, the third joint very short. Wings broad, rounded, the outer margin scalloped; hind wing slightly angled at third median veinlet; fore wing with the first subcostal emitted before end of cell, the others stalked together, the second and fifth arising almost at the same point, the third near the apex; upper radial from the angle of cell, lower radial from above middle of disco-cellulars; the second and third medians from lower angle of cell, the first from before the angle; hind wing with the two subcostals stalked, the radial from just below upper angle of cell, the second and third medians stalked, the first from before the angle. The tibia of the male is swollen, and has only the median pair of spurs.



CENOSPILA.

44. *Enospila lyra*, n. sp.

♂. Grass-green, palpi testaceous; shaft of the antennæ white, plumes testaceous. Wings and body of a uniform grass-green. Fore wings with a large brown spot at the hinder angle, containing a white spot on the margin, but in some specimens this brown spot is small, and the inner white spot absent; costa silvery, with an inner brown border; both wings with a brown marginal line, whitish cilia with small brown patches opposite the veins, and two outwardly curved sinuous indistinct pale lines, with reddish brown points on the veins, the inner line of points including the dots at the end of each cell are always more indistinct than the outer or discal line of points. Hind wing with a small elongated brown mark on the outer margin at the apex, but this also varies, and is absent in some examples. Under side pale, nearly whitish, the patches visible; otherwise unmarked. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{2}{10}$ — $1\frac{3}{10}$ in.

Many specimens; all males.

Allied to *Æ. (Agathia) scutuligera*, Butler.

HEMITHEA, Dup., Lep., iv., p. 106 (1823).

45. *Hemithea idea*, n. sp.

♂. Dull green; antennæ grey, whitish at base, top of head white; abdomen pinkish grey. Fore wings with a brown spot at end of cell, costal line reddish brown; three indistinct darker greenish grey transverse sinuous and semidentate bands; the first ante-medial, not visible on hind wings, second discal, third sub-marginal. Hind wings with a large discoidal white lunular mark, with a black dot in its centre on the inner side; both wings with a dark green marginal line, and with white dots on the veins. Under side whitish; both wings with a pink costa, and with pinkish suffusion on parts, and with a brown prominent marginal line disconnected by the veins; legs grey, fore legs brown above. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{2}{10}$ in.

Twenty-six specimens.

THALERA, Hübn., Verz. bek. Schm., p. 285 (1816).

46. *Thalera acte*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 13).

♂. Dull pale green; top of head and shaft of antennæ white, pectinations pinkish grey, and of this colour is also the abdomen. Fore wings with an indistinct white, outwardly curved, subbasal line of lunules; a submarginal white band of lunules, and between

this and the margin are many short white streaks, and also a marginal series of white marks. Hind wings with an inner line, as on fore wings; a large white patch in the upper part of the disc, and submarginal lunular white line and white inner and marginal marks as in fore wings, but larger and more prominent. Under side pale greenish white, unmarked; legs and body pinkish grey. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{2}{10}$ in.

One specimen.

THALASSODES, Guén., Phal., i., p. 356 (1857).

47. *Thalassodes liliana*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 2).

♀. Of a uniform pale bluish green; antennæ and abdomen grey. Fore wings with the chief veins and veinlets broadly grey. Hind wing with the median vein and veinlets thinly grey. Both wings crossed by a post-medial, transverse, dentated grey line, more distinct in the hind than in the fore wings; costa of fore wings grey; ciliæ of both wings grey, with reddish brown base and tips. Under side pale greenish grey, unmarked; body and legs grey; fore legs reddish brown, with pale bands. Expanse of wings, $2\frac{1}{10}$ in.

One specimen.

AGATHIA, Guén., Phal., i., p. 380 (1857).

48. *Agathia codina*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 3).

♂. Bright pale emerald-green; palpi purple above, grey beneath, frons grey, head purple, antennæ purplish grey; thorax, abdomen, and wings bright green. Wings sparsely striated with pale purplish. Fore wings with the costa pinkish grey. Both wings with a dark purplish patch at the base, a purplish spot at end of each cell, and a broad purplish border with irregular inner margin, which occupies more than the outer third of the wings, is striated with dark brown, leaving a small green patch at apex of fore wings, and a large green space at apex of hind wings, where, the limit of the band inwards is indicated by a prominent thick blackish brown line; marginal line of both wings brown, cilia pinkish grey. Under side greenish white, with the cell-spots indistinct, and the outer purplish band, submarginal only, striated throughout, and widening on to the margin at the anal angle of hind wings; body and legs pinkish grey. Expanse of wings, $2\frac{3}{10}$ in.

Three specimens.

Allied to *Agathia gigantea*, Butler.

49. *Agathia gemma*, n. sp.

♂. Bright green; antennæ pinkish grey; thorax, basal half of abdomen, and both wings of a uniform bright green colour; apical half of abdomen brown. Fore wings with the costa pale pinkish, a dark purplish patch at the base; an upright slightly distorted medial band, another similar discal band, both purplish brown, the latter from the hinder angle to the costa, one-fourth from apex, and joined to the margin in the centre by a fine line, and similarly in two places below it. Hind wings with a discal straight band from the apex to the outer margin near anal angle, thickened at the two extremities outwardly, a small white patch below the lower thickening just above the tail; marginal line of both wings purplish brown; cilia pinkish grey, interlined with brown. Under side pale greenish white, with some of the bands showing through the wings; body and legs grey, fore legs striped with brown above. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{7}{10}$ in.

Three specimens.

This beautiful insect is allied to *A. hilarata*, Guén., is larger, and can easily be distinguished by the difference in the position and shape of the outer bands.

EPHYRIDÆ.

ANISODES, Guén., Phal., i., p. 415 (1857).

50. *Anisodes lichenaria*, n. sp.

♂. Sand-colour, with a slight ochreous tinge. Fore wings with brown costa. Both wings sparsely irrorated with sandy colour, and with transverse irregular bands of the same colour on the fore wings; there is an internal band on both wings, a medial and discal band, followed by two submarginal bands; these bands are sinuous, and in some specimens are fairly regular, the outer ones being more or less dentated; but in other examples the bands are diffuse, and it is difficult to follow them; a pale dot at end of each cell, encircled by sandy brown; a pale brown marginal line and black marginal points. Under side whitish sandy colour; medial and discal lines or thin bands and marginal points. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{4}{10}$ in.

Five specimens.

Allied to *A. monctaria*, Guén.

51. *Anisodes intermixtaria*, n. sp.

♂. Pale sandy, tinged with pale pinkish grey, irrorated with minute brown atoms; a white dot in a brown ring at the end of

each cell. Fore wings with an interior, both wings with middle and discal pale grey bands, all more or less outwardly dentated with black points at the tips of the dentations; submarginal and marginal similar bands without the black points, but there are black points on the outer margins, and black points at the base of the cilia opposite the centres of the interspaces. Under side whitish, with the central and discal bands thin, like lines, and with the black points to the discal band, and marginal and cilia points as above. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{2}{10}$ in.

Eleven specimens.

PERIXERA, *Meyrick*, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889,
p. 487.

52. *Perixera pulverulenta*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 8).

♂. Ochreous grey, irrorated with brown atoms, the irrorations packed together in the upper centre of fore wings, forming a suffused pale brown patch. Both wings crossed by an indistinct and incomplete grey sinuous discal line, with dentations and black points at their tips; a more or less dentated submarginal line; marginal black points and black points, at the base of the cilia; a small black ringlet at end of each cell. Under side whitish, with the cell-ringlets, discal and marginal points, and lines showing through. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{2}{10}$ in.

One specimen.

Allied to *P. obrinaria*, Guén.

STREPTOPTERON, *Hampson MS.*, gen. nov.

♂. Antennæ heavily bipectinated; palpi with the third joint of moderate length and porrect. Fore wing with the apex rather pointed, the outer margin distorted and cut off, so that the lower radial reaches the apparent outer angle, and the three median veinlets reach the margin of a lobe formed by the inner half of the wing; the five subcostals are given off considerably beyond the cell, the fifth nearest the angle, the first, second, and third at intervals shortly before the apex; the upper disco-cellular is given off from the upper radial, the lower radial from above the middle of the disco-cellular, the third median from the lower angle of the cell, the first and second medians at intervals before the angle, and all three rather



STREPTOPTERON.

short and recurved to the distorted inner portion of the wing forming the lobe on the inner margin, submedian vein short. Hind wing very broad and ample, the costal vein somewhat curved, the two subcostals from the upper angle of the cell, the upper one being much curved, radial from the middle of disco-cellular, third median from lower angle of cell, the second and first median at intervals before the angle. Hind tibia with one medial and two distal spurs. The female will probably be found to have the normal shape, but the second median veinlet of fore and hind wings being given off before the end of the cell distinguishes this genus from any of the other forms which have the five subcostals of the fore wing emitted together, and which are at present included with many forms having a different venation in the genus *Anisodes*, which consists of a group of genera having similar palpi to the form described above.

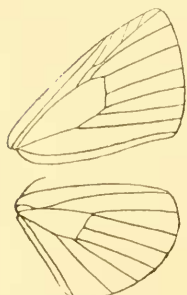
53. *Streptopteron posticamplum*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 12).

♂. Of a uniform pale pinkish grey, thickly and uniformly irrorated with very minute pink atoms, with the exception of the disco-cellular area of the hind wing, which is white and unmarked. Fore wings with a curved prominent black patch near centre of hinder margin. Both wings with outwardly curved discal and marginal rows of black points on the veins; cilia slightly paler than the colour of the wings and unmarked. Under side pinkish white, not irrorated; some darker pinkish spaces on the costal and upper portions of both wings, with both rows of dots, the inner row with the points joined by a faint sinuous line; legs and body unmarked. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{3}{10}$ in.

One example.

A very curious-looking insect.

ERYTHROLOPHUS, *Hampson MS.*, gen. nov.



ERYTHROLOPHUS.

♂. Antennæ heavily bipectinated; palpi with the third joint short and porrect. Fore wing with the first and second subcostals arising together, the second anastomosing with the third and fourth to form the accessory cell, the fifth from the end of the accessory cell; the upper disco-cellular arising from the upper radial, the lower radial from the middle of the disco-cellular, the third median from the lower angle of the cell, the second from just before the angle, the first from two-thirds the length of the cell. Hind wing with the

normal venation of *Ephyra* and *Idæa*. Hind leg aborted and small, the femur very slight, the tibia with only traces of a terminal pair of spurs, the tarsus short and weak, a tuft of long hairs arising from the femoro-tibial joint; this is a form of hind leg found in the males of many of the species of *Idæa*, such as *remotata* and *fibulata*, Guén., which have, however, no trace of terminal spurs; the palpi, however, of these species are small and upturned, and the antennæ fasciculated.

54. *Erythrolophus fascicorpus*, n. sp.

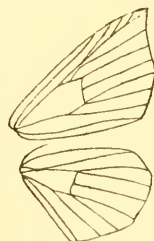
♂. Ochreous grey, with a pale pinkish tinge, irrorated with grey atoms; abdomen with a broad subbasal brown prominent band. Fore wings with a black spot at end of cell; hind wing with a black ringlet; fore wings with an internal outwardly curved sinuous thin grey band. Both wings with medial and discal dentated thin grey bands, the latter with black points at the tips of the dentations, submarginal and marginal bands, all the bands indistinct, marginal black points and black points at the base of the cilia. Under side paler than above, without irrorations, the inner portions of fore wings smeared with darker pinkish colour, all spots and bands visible, the outer margins having a prominent black line disconnected by the veins, with black spear-shaped prominent points in the cilia opposite the ends of the veins. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{4}{10}$ in.

Two specimens.

SYNEGIODES, gen. nov.

Type. *S. diffusaria*, Moore (*Anisodes*), P.Z.S., 1867, p. 641.

♂. Antennæ pectinated to three-quarters its length; palpi short and porrect; hind tibia with two pairs of spurs; fore wing pointed at apex; both wings slightly angled at the first median branch; fore wing with the first subcostal arising before end of cell, and emitting the second to anastomose with the third, fourth, and fifth; venation otherwise as in typical *Ephyridæ*.



SYNEGIODES.

55. *Synegiodes diffusifascia*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 9).

♂. Ochreous grey, covered with grey irrorations; a white dot with black rings at end of each cell. Both wings crossed by two broad sandy-brown bands, first just before the middle, second

discal, the latter has some black spots here and there on its inner edge, and two black spots or patches outwardly, one just above the middle, extending almost to the outer margin, and accompanied sometimes by a small spot or two near the margin above it, and the other within the band near the hinder margin, also occasionally accompanied by smaller spots near it; cilia with black points at its base opposite the ends of the veins. Under side whitish, tinged with yellow, irrorated with grey, with the bands blacker and more prominent than they are above. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{6}{10}$ in.

Many specimens.

Allied to *S. hyriaria*, Walker.

56. *Synegiodes histrionaria*, n. sp.

♂. Dark ochreous; shaft of antennæ and top of head pure white, as also is the frons; a white spot in a purplish ring at the end of each cell. Both wings irrorated with purplish-red atoms, and with red blotches and spots of the same colour. Fore wings with a subcostal streak of that colour from the base to beyond middle; a spot near hinder margin at its centre; two large discal oval blotches, one just above the middle, the other touching the hinder margin, connected together by a discal thin band; a marginal thin diffuse band, and all that portion of the wing smeared with reddish. Hind wings with an inner indistinct band passing the cell-spot; a discal row of dots, and the marginal space with many reddish marks, including two large spots, one near the centre, the other at the abdominal margin; cilia of both wings pale yellowish, with reddish spots at its base opposite the ends of the veins. Under side paler, with the bands and blotches showing. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Many specimens.

Allied to *S. sanguinaria*, Moore; marked in a somewhat similar pattern, but of quite a different colour, *S. sanguinaria* being luteous, not ochreous, and all its blotches and markings are dull blood-red.

FIDONIDÆ.

PHYLETIS, Guén., Phal., ii., p. 169 (1857).

57. *Phyletis prasonaria*, n. sp.

♂. Reddish, rather densely irrorated with very minute brown atoms; base of the shaft of the antennæ whitish. Fore wings rather broadly brown at the costa, with a broad smooth thin line

which is slightly outwardly curved. Both wings with a similar medial line, and a sinuous submarginal line, also a brown and thin marginal line. Under side pale pinkish grey, with the central and outer lines. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{3}{10}$ in.

Twenty-one specimens.

CABERIDÆ.

ASTHENA, Hübn., Verz. bek. Schm., p. 310 (1816).

58. *Asthenas prasina*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 10).

♂. Pale yellow, plumes of the antennæ grey, thorax grey, abdomen with grey bands. Wings with purplish grey markings. Fore wings most densely marked on the costal space, where there is also a suffusion of this colour. Both wings crossed by three irregular bands of distorted outwardly curved marks, the band in the disc being apparently double; a submarginal row and a marginal row of spots. Under side whitish, with some of the markings showing through. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Forty-four specimens.

TERPNOMICTA, Led., Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien., iii., pp. 175, 196, 199 (1853).

59. *Terpnomicta lala*, n. sp.

♂. Reddish ochreous; antennæ and costa of fore wings reddish brown. Fore wings with a faint interior transverse reddish brown line, not far from the base, and outwardly curved; another similar line before the middle, angled slightly outwards above its centre; a discal similarly coloured line from hinder angle to costa, one-fifth from apex, nearly upright, and connected with the outer margin by two similar lines, one near the hinder angle, and the other above the middle. Hind wings with two indistinct lines corresponding to the second and third lines of the fore wing. Both wings with brown marks on the outer margin; cilia long, with some indistinct brown patches. Under side paler, with the second and third lines distinct in both wings. Expanse of wings, $\frac{8}{10}$ in.

Five specimens.

With the second and third lines disposed somewhat as in *T. subtessellata*, Walker, but otherwise very distinct.

STEGANIA, Guén., Dup. Cat. Lep., p. 270 (1844).

60. *Stegania crina*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 14).

♂. Sand-colour, slightly tinged with ochreous, and irrorated with minute red atoms; antennæ and top of head reddish. Fore wings with the costa reddish, and both wings crossed by three reddish bands; first near the base, like a very fine line, nearly upright on fore wings, oblique on hind wings; second and third broader and more distinct; second in the middle, upright on fore wings, curving inwards near the outer margin on the hind wings to the abdominal margin just above the angle; third only on fore wings extending from hinder angle to costa one-fourth from apex; marginal line reddish, with brown points, darkest on hind wings. Under side as above, but without irrorations; a pinkish suffusion on fore wings, costal and marginal lines dark and prominent. Expanse of wings, 1 in.

One specimen.

IDÆIDÆ.

IDÆA, Treitschke, Schm. Eur., v., 2, p. 446 (1825).

61. *Idæa hampsoni*, n. sp.

♂. Varying from a uniform reddish colour tinged with ochreous to a uniform purplish red colour, irrorated with minute brown atoms; base of antennæ and space on head between pure white. Fore wings with a brown dot at end of cell. Hind wings with the spot at end of cell, varying in nearly every specimen as follows:—A, a simple brown spot, like in the fore wings; B, the white dots in a brown spot; C, three pure white similar spots; D, a large white spot ringed with brown; E, a very large white crown-shaped patch, marked internally with reddish; transverse lines grey and indistinct; a faint indication in some specimens of an interior line on fore wings. Both wings crossed by medial and discal sinuous lines; in one specimen the medial line is broad like a band, the discal line is more or less dentated, and in some specimens the dentations have blackish points to the tips; a pale submarginal line of lunular marks, marginal black points, and cilia with a pale basal line. Under side paler, without irrorations; lines visible. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{1}{10}$ in.

Seven specimens.

Mr. Hampson, after whom I have named this curious species, informs me that he has recently seen specimens from Sikkim with still larger white crown-shaped stigma to hind wings.

62. *Ideæ albivertex*, n. sp.

♂. Pale reddish, irrorated with grey atoms; vertex of head white. Wings with a brown dot at end of each cell, transverse lines brown, sinuous, and indistinct. Fore wings with an interior line. Both wings with medial and discal lines, the latter also dentated; also a marginal brown line. Under side very pale grey, slightly tinged with reddish; wings with the cell-dots, discal, and marginal lines distinct, the discal line with black points at the tips of the dentations. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{3}{10}$ in.

Three specimens.

Allied to the preceding, also found in Sikkim; apparently does not vary.

TRICHOCLADA, *Meyrick*, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886,
p. 209.

63. *Trichoclada opsinaria*, n. sp.

♂. Pale greyish sandy colour, with a slight ochreous tinge, irrorated with grey; head black, vertex sandy, collar purplish. Both wings with a brown dot at end of each cell, bands pale reddish grey, an indistinct one before the middle on fore wings; both wings crossed by a central band, slightly sinuous from costa of fore wings beyond the middle to abdominal margin of hind wings, one-third from base; a discal sinuous band, which is dark and thin, and slightly dentated on fore wings, and indications of submarginal and marginal bands, marginal black points, and pale cilia. Under side pale, without irrorations; a brown suffusion on basal portion of fore wings, limited by a middle straight line, which extends on to the hind wings; cell-dots, discal line, and marginal line distinct. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{4}{10}$ in.

Nine specimens.

Allied to *T. externaria*, Walker, xxiii., p. 794, nec p. 782.

DESMOBATHRIDÆ.

TOSAUURA, gen. nov.

Type. *T. falcipennis*, Moore.

♂. Antennæ with fasciæ of cilia; palpi short and porrect. Fore wing somewhat falcate at apex, the first subcostal emitted from the second, anastomosing with the costal, and then again with the second subcostal, which also gives off the third and fourth subcostals; upper disco-cellular from the fifth subcostal, one radial

from the middle of the disco-cellular, third median from the lower angle of the cell, second and first medians at intervals before the end, submedian nearly straight. Hind wing with apex and outer margins rounded, the costal widely separated from the subcostal, and with the bar near the base slight, the two subcostals from the end of the cell, radial from the middle of the disco-cellular, third median from lower angle of cell, second and first medians at intervals before the end, a submedian veinlet.

Closely allied to (*Acidalia*?) *impedita*, Walker, and more distant to the genus *Zarmigethusa*, Walker.

64. *Tosaura falcipennis*.

Metabraxas falcipennis, Moore, Descr. Ind. Lep. Atk., iii., p. 266, pl. 8, f. 29 (1887).

Many specimens.

65. *Tosaura picaria*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 16).

♂. Head and body ochreous; antennæ brown, thorax marked with blackish brown, abdomen with blackish brown bands. Wings white. Fore wings with cupreous brown bands, more or less macular; first at the base; second very broad before the middle, almost complete; third consisting of a large patch on the costa at the middle, and two or three small spots below it; fourth discal, composed of three rows of spots, suffused into a whitish patch near hinder margin, separated in the middle, the spots mostly connected together above; fifth marginal, similarly disposed, but consisting only of two rows. Hind wings with a few spots on costa, one at end of the cell, one or two small ones in the disc, and a number on or near the outer and abdominal margins; the spots largest by the anal angle. Under side as above, but paler. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Numerous specimens.

ZERENIIDÆ.

HALTHIA, Mén., Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Pet., iii., p. 107 (1859).

66. *Halthia nigripars*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 1).

♂. Palpi, head, and body ochreous; antennæ, upper side of palpi, last joint, and both wings black; collar and thorax spotted with black; abdomen with centre and side rows of large black spots. Fore wings with some white marks at the base, and two small white patches. two large squarish white patches before the

middle, and a band of six smaller ones across the disc. Hind wings with a large white space from the base filling the cell, an adjoining spot beyond, a basal space below median vein, and a discal band of squarish white spots, larger than those on the fore wings. Under side: wings as above, ochreous at their immediate base; body ochreous, abdomen with black bands, legs greenish grey. Expanse of wings, $2\frac{4}{10}$ in.

One specimen.

The wings are somewhat of the pattern of *Cystidia stratonice*, Cram, from Japan, with the outer band broken up into spots.

RHYPARIA, Hübn., Verz. bek. Schm., p. 305 (1816).

67. *Rhyparia hamiltonia*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 5).

♂. Antennæ, head, body, and fore wings purplish brown; abdomen with ochreous bands. Fore wings with pale veins, and with some transverse pale marks; a prominent white discal band, which does not quite touch the costa. Hind wings ochreous, with four bands of large round purplish brown spots, the spots smallest on the margin, and a similar band of spots on the ochreous cilia. Under side: wings as above; the band on fore wings is, however, ochreous, and not white, and the entire wing inwards from this band has an ochreous ground colour, with large purple-brown spots thickly disposed all over it; body ochreous, legs brown. Expanse of wings, $2\frac{4}{10}$ in.

One specimen.

Allied to *R. transectata*, Walker, but easily distinguishable by the broad white band on fore wings above.

ABRAXAS, Leach, Edinburgh Encycl., ix., p. 131 (1815).

68. *Abraxas khasiana*, n. sp.

♂. Antennæ and palpi brown, top of head and body ochreous, thorax with black spots, abdomen with two rows of black spots down each side, and two elongated black spots at the tip. Wings white. Fore wings with seven transverse bands of pale black spots, large and small, the first five rather close together, the fifth submarginal, with the fourth close to it, composed of large spots, leaving a small space across the disc free from spots; there is also a marginal row of spots touching the submarginal row, each spot touches a similar spot in the white cilia. Hind wings with a spot

at end of cell, two or three on the abdominal margin, a discal row of larger spots, one near apex, one in the centre, and two or three near anal angle, and a marginal row of small spots; cilia white and unmarked. Under side: wings as above, abdomen with black spots down the centre, middle legs with a tuft of black hairs at their base, all the legs with black stripes. Expanse of wings, $2\frac{1}{10}$ in.

Three specimens.

The pattern is somewhat as in the *A. leopardina* group, but the wings are entirely devoid of ochreous markings.

PYRALES.

SICULIDÆ.

PHARAMBARA, *Walker*, xxxiv., p. 1274 (1865).

69. *Pharambara sphoraria*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 17).

♂. Reddish, tinged with ochreous. Fore wings with some black costal marks. Both wings with fine reddish brown transverse striations, which in some places form indistinct transverse lines; a broad yellow marginal band, occupying the outer third of the wings, broader on the fore than on the hind wings, striated with reddish brown, and on the fore wings with a reddish brown tip at apex and a reddish brown subapical streak. Expanse of wings, $\frac{9}{10}$ in.

One specimen.

BOTYDIDÆ.

COPTOBASIS, *Led.*, *Wien. Ent. Mon.*, vii., p. 429 (1863).

70. *Coptobasis ridopalis*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. Cupreous brown. Fore wing with a white spot ringed with brown in the middle of the cell, and a white lunule ringed with brown at the end; two transverse brown sinuous lines, one before the middle, somewhat near the base and nearly upright, the other discal, semidentate, curving deeply inwards below the middle and downwards, and slightly outwards on to the hinder margin. Hind wings with a small central white spot, touching the end of an inner brown line, which is a continuation of the inner line of fore wings; also a discal recurved semidentate line corresponding to the discal line of fore wings; cilia of both wings with white dots at its base. Under side pale greyish, shining; the outer line of both wings and lunular discoidal mark of fore wings visible; cilia with pale basal line and basal dots; legs silvery white, fore tibiae with brown marks. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{2}{10}$ — $1\frac{3}{10}$ in.

One pair.

Allied to *C. lunalis*, Guén.; differs in the outer semi-dentate lines on both wings, in the central white spot on hind wings, and differs altogether in the cilia.

MARGARONIDÆ.

GLYPHODES, Guén., Delt. et Pyral., p. 292 (1854).

71. *Glyphodes prothymalis*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 15).

♂. Antennæ, palpi, and body bright cupreous brown; palpi white beneath, and with some white marks above; head and collar with a white stripe along each side; fore part of thorax white; abdomen entirely white below, merely the upper portion brown, making it look as if it had a white stripe on each side. Fore wings cupreous brown, a large triangular white space at the middle, a larger triangular discal space, with a small white streak between, and another on the inner side of the first white space, a submarginal white thin band not touching the costa, and a white interlined cilia. Hind wings white, with a cupreous brown marginal band, and a white interlined cilia; all the white portions of both wings semihyaline. Under side: wings as above, but paler; body and legs white. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Eleven specimens.

PYGOSPILA, Guén., Delt. et Pyral., p. 312 (1854).

72. *Pygospila tyres*, var. *cuprealis*. (Pl. I., fig. 4).

♂. Cupreous black; top of the head with some white marks; collar with a white mark on each side; thorax with some whitish hairs; abdomen with two rows of white spots above, and a row on each side. Fore wings with a white spot near base, two before the middle, four, sometimes five, discal, the uppermost the largest, and two subapical near the costa; these spots all semitransparent, and in transverse rows. Hind wings with an indistinct similar spot in the upper centre of the wing, another in the upper disc beyond, and some small indistinct spots in a submarginal row. Both wings with pale marginal line, dark grey cilia, tipped with white at the abdominal angle and margins of the hind wings. Under side pale greyish; wings with the spots showing through; body and legs nearly white. Expanse of wings, $1\frac{5}{10}$ —2 in.

Five specimens.

A var. of *P. tyres*, Cram., the colour browner, the spots much smaller and fewer, and without any submarginal spots on fore wings.

HYDROCAMPIDÆ.

CATACLYSTA, *Hübner*, *Verz. Schm.*, p. 263 (1816).

73. *Cataclysta hapilista*, n. sp. (Pl. I., fig. 11).

♂. Reddish ochreous. Fore wings with the base grey, a sub-basal spot, another parallel to it before the middle, both rather indistinct; a whitish indistinct longitudinal streak, a silvery white angled space at the costa, one-third from apex, a broad sub-marginal silvery white band, which stops short of the hinder margin, both margined with a fine black line; marginal line black; cilia pale, with a brownish band and white tips. Hind wings with the base grey, followed by a broad silvery white band, outwardly bordered by a brownish line; a fine black slightly sinuous discal line, a similar marginal line; cilia white, interlined near its base by a black line, forming two complete and two half-complete black ringlets above the middle. Expanse of wings, 1 in.

One specimen of this pretty little insect.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

1. *Halithia nigripars*, ♂, n. sp., p. 16.
2. *Thalassodes liliana*, ♀, n. sp., p. 7.
3. *Agathia colina*, ♂, n. sp., p. 7.
4. *Pygospila cuprealis*, ♂, n. sp., p. 19.
5. *Rhypparia hamiltonia*, ♂, n. sp., p. 17.
6. *Eupithecia rigida*, ♂, n. sp., p. 2.
7. *Anthyria iole*, ♂, n. sp., p. 3.
8. *Perixera pulverulenta*, ♂, n. sp., p. 9.
9. *Synegiodes diffusifascia*, ♂, n. sp., p. 11.
10. *Asthena prasina*, ♂, n. sp., p. 13.
11. *Cataclysta hapilista*, ♂, n. sp., p. 20.
12. *Steptopteron posticamplum*, ♂, n. sp., p. 10.
13. *Thalera acte*, ♂, n. sp., p. 6.
14. *Stegania crina*, ♂, n. sp., p. 14.
15. *Glyphodes prothymalis*, ♂, n. sp., p. 19.
16. *Tosaura picaria*, ♂, n. sp., p. 16.
17. *Pharambara sphoraria*, ♂, n. sp., p. 18.